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enteritis, acute and chronic, 3 from typhomalaria, 10 from pernicious and 5 from remittent fevers, 12 from paludic cachexia, 6 from anæmia, and the rest from noncontagious diseases.

The generous distribution of the food and medicines sent from the United States has somewhat improved the general health of the poor and "concentrados." Malarial fevers are now less pernicious in their character, and as the quinine is freely dispensed the death rate has lessened and I expect it will go down every week hereafter.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 5, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 99 deaths were registered during the week ended March 5. Of these, 6 were from tuberculosis, 10 from dysentery, 13 from enteritis, 5 from typhomalaria, 13 from pernicious and 7 from remittent fevers, and 22 from anæmia and dropsy; the rest were from noncontagious or infectious diseases.

The sanitary condition of Santiago is not very good just now. Considerable rain has fallen, and that combined with a hot temperature has increased the number of malarial fevers. These fevers become chronic, if I may use the expression, the same individual suffering from accession of fever off and on for many months. Quinine only acts for a few days and tonics work so slowly that they seem to accomplish very little in the way of invigorating the poisoned system.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DENMARK.

Quarantine against Middlesborough on account of smallpox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D. C., March 8, 1898.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from our minister at Copenhagen, relative to a decree of the Danish Government, prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Middlesborough, Yorkshire, England, and adjacent ports, owing to an epidemic of smallpox at the first-named port.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,

Assistant Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Copenhagen, February 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Danish Government has, through its minister of justice, promulgated a decree partially and conditionally prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Middlesborough and other ports, owing to an epidemic of smallpox at the first-named place. I inclose herewith a copy of the decree, together with a translation of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

The ministry of justice having received official information that an epidemic of small pox has broken out at Middlesborough, it is hereby decreed that the provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880, relative to measures for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the kingdom, until further notice will be applied to all ships that arrive from Middlesborough, or have had close communication with that place, as well as to those that on their voyage have come in contact with ships from that port.

At present no quarantine exists.

A. The provisions of section 2, paragraph 1, of the law of 1880, relative to measures for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases into the kingdom, applies at present to the following places: The ports in Egypt, the ports of the Red Sea, the ports of Tonkin, Cochinchina, the East Indies, including the Dutch East Indies, and Middlesborough.

B. Importation prohibited and disinfection ordered.

The importation of rags from the places mentioned under A, with the exception of Middlesborough, is prohibited, as is also the importation of crass wool, unless satisfactory evidence is produced that it has been carbonized or heated to 80° Celsius.

From these places the importation of used linen, used wearing apparel, and used bed-clothes is also prohibited unless they are imported as personal effects, or the receiver of the goods certifies under oath that they are imported in consequence of a change of domicile by the owner. If the goods in question may be imported in accordance with the above regulations they are nevertheless, when found to be especially unclean or of a suspicious character, withheld until disinfected under public supervision.

This decree takes immediate effect.

RUMP,
V. KARUP.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, *February 14, 1898.*

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *February 23, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period February 4 to February 22, inclusive.

Plague still continues present in Formosa, but is confined to the prefecture of Taiwan (or Tai Chiu), about the middle of the western coast of the island.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.